

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carrier in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month in advance for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to
THE CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 15, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic and Gulf states, local rains, partly cloudy, warmer weather, southeast to southwest winds, and lower barometer.

ALABAMA'S legislature has done a great act in increasing its school fund one hundred thousand dollars. This is the most encouraging act of the session, and will go far to prevent Opelikan occurrences.

FRANCE is coming to her senses. A cabinet with DeFreycinet, Leon Say and Waldeck Rousseau in it is constructed of good, sound, solid timber, and is a guarantee of reasonable government and maintenance of order.

If the house succeeds in reducing the number of revenue districts by 41 it will deserve well of the people. The whole system is an imposition, and any step toward doing away with it is a step in the right direction.

A very important undertaking is that announced for Florida. A line of steamers between Fernandina and Liverpool is to be established. It will take over lumber and it will bring back immigrants to settle on the land from which the lumber was taken. There is no valid reason why this scheme should not work successfully. It is backed by capital and enterprise, and colonies already thrive in Florida, which is good ground for them. The carrying out of the plan will be watched with interest, for Georgia can do at St. Mary's, Darien, Brunswick and Savannah what Florida can do at Fernandina, and perhaps we may start over steamers before the Floridians do.

THE FLOODS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The horrors of the present year accumulate as the months go by. Accidents by flood and field, holocausts, the ravages of death, crime and villainy combined to make its early days memorable and to stamp in history "1883" as an illand foreboding number.

The floods of the past few days in Germany seemed to have capped the climax of disasters. But the floods along the Ohio in this country have already surpassed the destruction caused along the Rhine and Danube. For more than half a century "the rise of 1832" has been expressive in Cincinnati and Louisville as the most the city ever done or ever could do. So secure did the people feel against even a repetition of that year's work, that the point the river then reached was accepted as the uttermost "high water line," and buildings placed anywhere near it were considered beyond peradventure. That mark has now been passed, and the end is not yet reached.

The curious fact about the present flood is that the rainfall has not been as heavy as in former years, when the waters did not approach the dizzy height to which they are now lifted. The explanation of this is that an enormous acreage of the upcountry has been denuded of its trees. It is well known that mountains covered with dense forests at the headwaters of a river are a protection against freshets. Much of the rainfall is absorbed by the leaves, by the soil kept soft about the trunks of the trees, and the balance trickles slowly into the streams below. When the trees are removed there are no leaves on the ground, the earth is baked hard, and the rain rushes a torrent without waste or hindrance into the river-bed. The Commercial Gazette of Cincinnati admits that if there had been during the past few weeks a rainfall to equal that of 1832, the river would now be much higher than it is, and the loss of life and property much greater. The converse of this is undoubtedly true, and a much less rainfall in the future will produce just as disastrous results as are now being worked. In the meantime the stripping of the mountains goes on recklessly, and no attempt is made to save what is left or to regain what is lost. What is bad to-day will be worse next year.

As to the loss of life it is too early to compute that. It will be weeks after the floods have subsided before it can be definitely ascertained how many people have perished beneath the waters. It is as yet uncertain whether one man or fifty were lost by the engulfing of the Cincinnati depot. It is safe to say that the tale will be a terrible one. Enough is already known to stamp the flood as one of the greatest disasters of modern days. For particulars as to its progress, the reader is referred to our telegraphic columns.

IGNORANCE VS. EDUCATION.

When Mr. Wilkeson, the correspondent of the New York Sun, says that education will merely increase the capacity of the Mississippi negroes for evil, he evidently intends to say that education will do them harm; that the experiment will not only be useless, but dangerous. It is, indeed, a fact that the mere knowledge of reading and writing does not make a man honest or virtuous, but it gives him an opportunity of acquiring other knowledge that lies in the direction of morality and good citizenship. To teach a bad man to read and write does not make him worse, though it may increase his capacity for evil; it does not add to his depravity. But a well-disposed citizen who is ignorant, is not nearly so useful as a well-disposed citizen who is educated.

The statistics of crime in Massachusetts, where the schoolmaster has been abroad long enough to show how much he can do, prove that something more is needed than the three E's to make men virtuous and the states secure. Out of two hundred and twenty inmates of the state's prison in one year, one hundred

and forty had no trades, while only twenty could neither read nor write. Schooling in letters is no doubt an advantage every way; but it cannot keep a man from going to the bad, if other and stronger influences are taking him there. It may even increase his mischievous efficiency, as Mr. Wilkeson points out, if he is bent on doing mischief. Still the normal effect of this kind of education is elevating. The disappointment which the schoolmaster feels when he finds his graduate in the chancery or in the larger gang of mischief makers, which goes unchained, comes from his superstitious trust in the saving merits of reading, writing and arithmetic. This is getting to be the great American superstition. Men who ought to know enough to know better talk as if compulsory education of this limited kind were all that is needed to give purity and intelligence to the ballot and security to the state. It is not so. Learned idleness is worse than unlearned industry. Teach the people "how to do it," and keep them doing it, and you will make education a real safeguard.

But the missing education will not be found here. Every school should be a training ground of conscience. The moral education and discipline of the youth of this land, without respect of color, sex or social condition, is the crying need of the hour. Happily morality is the one thing common, not only to all Christian sects but to all the ethnic religions. There are no two sides about reverence. There are no two sides about truth. There are no two sides about honesty. There are no two sides about purity, temperance, love, respect for the neighbor's "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." And these must be taught in our public schools, by precept, by precept, by immediate reward and punishment, by the kindling presentation of historic characters in which these virtues are displayed, and by deeply convicted persuasions of the unchangeable bias for righteousness in the very constitution of things. Bring up a child in the way he should go, not only in the way he should think or recite; make him handy as well as heady; clear in his grasp of principles, because familiar with their use, and add to this vital system of education the ten commandments—one for every finger on his two hands—and there will be no cause to fear the effect of education on black or white, north or south; Mr. Wilkeson will withdraw his prognostic of evil, and the Sun itself will confess that light is better than darkness, and knowledge safer than ignorance.

ABOUT CHIVALRY.

The Savannah News recently contained a long letter from Mr. Carl Schurz to the editor of that paper on the subject of southern homicide. Mr. Schurz, as our readers know, is one of the editors of the New York Evening Post, a paper that is taking considerable interest in the literature of homicide and murder in this section. This letter has been warmly indorsed by some of our state exchanges, and the following extract, which has been seized upon for reproduction, would seem to justify the indorsement. Mr. Schurz is speaking of those who would reform matters:

"They would have to direct their efforts mainly to three objects. First, to eradicate, especially from the minds of young men, the antiquated and foolish notion that it is decent and gentlemanly and chivalrous to resort to violence upon every possible provocation. Second, to discourage the carrying of concealed weapons, and to see that the law prohibiting it is enforced. Third, to use their whole influence to the end that homicide be punished according to law without fear or favor. Let me say a few words on these points in their order. There is much extravagant talk in the south about a 'higher type of manhood' which 'quickly resents an injury,' and about a 'chivalrous' or 'cavalier' spirit which is always ready to appeal to the sword or to the pistol to redress one's own or other people's grievances. This sort of talk is very apt to seduce the imaginations, especially of young persons, who are easily made to believe that they will show themselves as 'perfect gentlemen' by becoming superior beings, or win a sort of patent of nobility, if on the slightest occasion they are prepared to feel insulted and then to put a bullet or a charge of buckshot into somebody else's body. Such young people should be taught well, by precept and example, to appreciate the difference between a gentleman and a ruffian. They will then perceive that, in point of fact, a ruffian is a truly gentlemanly person, and a gentleman is a very rarely met specimen of a ruffian. These rare cases happen there are almost always methods of composition short of violence, and honorable to both parties. When a gentleman is insulted by a ruffian he will only lower his own dignity by adopting the ruffian's method of settling a quarrel. When ruffians insult one another they should not be permitted by any decent person to believe that respectable society will regard them as gentlemen if they fight each other with pistols or shotguns, and settle their quarrel in a ruffianly way.

Indeed, this is the marrow of the whole matter, and the fact that Mr. Schurz has reached it so readily shows that he has studied the situation to some purpose. There is no doubt that a great many of the young men have false and exaggerated notions in regard to 'chivalry.' These false and exaggerated notions are in themselves the evidence of a transition state, for they were not held by the ancestors of the young men, for such brawls as occurred fifty years ago, were mainly good-humored, and the man who fired his pistol promiscuously or with malicious intent was tabored as a ruffian and a blackguard.

A great many customs, tendencies and desires were resolved into their original crudeness by the confusion of war, but even in the confusion of that period no one ever made the mistake of supposing that it was the mark of a gentleman to engage in shooting affrays. In view of these things, it is difficult to understand where the young men of the period get their belief that it is chivalrous to emulate the example of ruffians in going about armed with pistols and engaging in shooting affrays on the slightest provocation.

In the old days, it was considered chivalrous for a gallant to dress himself in two hundred pounds of armor, mount a richly caparisoned steed, and hurl himself upon any stranger similarly fitted out. But chivalry is progressive, and in our day that person is most chivalrous who is modest and gentle in his ways, thoughtful of the feelings of others, and tender and considerate in all his relations. In other words, the chivalrous man is a gentleman in the true sense of that much-abused word.

There is no bravery in carrying a pistol, no chivalry in shooting a man, no gallantry involved in a street brawl. Our young men ought to understand these things. Ruffians and blackguards go armed, and engage in brawls, and unless a young man so far forgets

himself as to associate with such characters, the necessity for defending himself is not apt to arise.

With respect to the habit of carrying concealed weapons, we might say to our northern critics that young men in Chicago and New York sin in this respect, but the plain answer would be that the young men who do carry pistols and dirks in these and other northern cities belong to the ruffian elements, and respectable people rarely come in contact with them. It is high time for the young men of the south to understand this; it is high time for them to understand that there is a wide difference between ruffianism and true chivalry.

A MATTER OF HISTORY.

The Augusta Chronicle of yesterday contains in its leading editorial the following remarkable statement:

But there is one mistake which has been made by nearly every person who has attempted to give an account of the character and complexion of Oglethorpe's followers. Mr. Grady, in an excellent and elaborate synopsis of early Georgia, falls into a common error when he alludes to these settlers, and says:

"For the most part they were decayed shopkeepers—shabby gentlemen, shiftless or indolent people. Their constitution, discouraged by reverse, they were neither brave nor steady."

Nothing could be further from the truth. Our own Colonel Jones, whose History of Georgia should certainly be sent to the press in this significant year under the imprimatur of the Georgia legislature, disproves such an idea.

The kind word with which the Chronicle precedes its criticism, suggests that it attempts to correct insincerity. All the same, we must be allowed to show that we did not "fall into error" in what we wrote, or that if we did we are backed by most excellent authority.

Until Colonel Jones does publish his complete history, which we hope may not be long, Stearns's History of Georgia, is presumably the best and fullest authority that we have. On the subject of the first settlers sent over by the trustees, Stevens says (page 262 vol. 1.):

And though a strict scrutiny was made into the character and condition of each immigrant, most of the early settlers were altogether unworthy the trust reposed in them. They were men of the lowest quality in the quality and fertility of the land, were unworthy to labor—hung for sale, or to the trustees' store, we are clamorous for privileges to which they had no right and forfeited disreputable and faction where it was hoped they would have lived together in brotherly peace and charity. The benevolence of the trustees met no adequate return of gratitude, and their labor was the seed of the colony, which provoked the obloquy and murmurs of those to whom had been opened the prison doors of England, to whom that had been granted an asylum in Georgia.

Again on page 217 he says:

"Of those sent over by the charity of the trustees three-thirds left the colony; and but a very few proved worthy of their benefactors."

As early as 1733 the trustees themselves decreed that "many of the poor who had been useless in England were inclined to be useless in Georgia also; they resolved that their next embarkation should consist chiefly of persons from the Highlands of Scotland and of persecuted Protestants from Germany."

This is the deliberate testimony of the historian who wrote at the request of and by the election of the Georgia Historical society, and to whom that society and the state turned over by grateful resolution an immense store of archives and papers. He gave twenty years of labor to the work, and on the points he touched he may reasonably be considered authority. The records show that the disgraceful charges brought by these settlers against the trustees were, after full investigation, pronounced "false, scandalous and malicious," and the bearer of them brought on his knees before the bar of the house of commons and reprimanded. Hildreth, in his history of the United States, says "Oglethorpe was the special mark of the malice and obloquy of the discontented settlers, and yet when they formulated their charges against him, they were stamped as falsehoods, and the man who preferred them was disgraced and cashiered."

Other proof is not wanting—if other proof were needed by the most obstinate critic—to sustain our position. We stated distinctly that with the pauper settlers came many brave and generous spirits brought over by philanthropy or the love of adventure. We recounted the settlement of the steadfast Salzburgers, the pious Moravians, the gallant Highlanders, the Dorchester Puritans, the Israelites in whom the colony was blessed, the Carolinians and the Virginians who rushed into the state when the repressive laws were repealed, and these various settlers we called the real founders of Georgia.

Of course, there were some of the pauper settlers who made good citizens, but, concerning the bulk of them, having placed ourselves on abundant authority, we cannot do better than to reproduce our old but sincere estimate of their efficiency and stand by it, despite the criticism of the Chronicle. That estimate was as follows:

It was hardly to be supposed that the English colonists sent over by the trustees would make stalwart pioneers. For the most part they were decayed shopkeepers—shabby gentlemen, shiftless, or indolent people. Frail of constitution, discouraged by reverse, they were neither hopeful nor steadfast. Mr. Oglethorpe reports that several killed themselves drinking rum shortly after their arrival, and rum was thence prohibited in the colony. They were envious of the slaveholding Carolinian planters, and petted with each other, critical of the trustees, and even suspicious of Oglethorpe. They finally turned on him with direct charges, and all their ambition for some years seemed to be to defame their benefactor and secure the right to hold slaves and drink rum.

They did not last long. Amid the exciting scenes of Spanish and Indian wars, and the tremendous tumult of the revolution, and the on-rushing of strong men, the Mainlanders and the newcomers faded away, leaving little impress on their times. They stigmatized their arrival in America with the plague of their souls, and the sunshine could not cleanse them. But some, young, willing or unwilling, one hundred and fifty years ago this morning they sailed up the Savannah, and planted the seed of a city who has been an honor and pride of a great commonwealth. They build wiser than they knew, and by their works let us know them.

The special edition of the Savannah News for the Sesqui-centennial was a strikingly handsome and complete paper. It was an honor to Georgia journalism, and none can be quicker to appreciate this fact than *THE CONSTITUTION*. Mr. Edell and his associates deserve the praise they are now getting on account of the Sesqui-centennial News.

Mr. Tilden trains his San Bernard dogs to aid policemen in catching burglars and thieves. No republican leader dares to go in Mr. Tilden's neighborhood. And yet the average republican leader

doesn't have half a bad time. He stays in Washington, and goes to dinners given by democratic editors and statesmen.

The southern democrats in congress will have no excuse for dodging in the contest for the speakership. They cannot support a man who voted to reimpose a tax on quinine, and who dodged the vote on the cotton-tax.

Mr. Langtry declares that the southern people are too nice for anything. The papers don't bother him with impudent questions, and the folks didn't follow her around and stare at her.

The platform of Mr. Hayes is that no newspaper can be the right to ask him about any of his questionable transactions. In fact, this is the position of the republican party.

It will soon be time for Editor Waterman, of Forsyth, to bed out his sweet potatoes. We are led to believe that his patch will be composed entirely of Georgia yams.

Some of our esteemed state contemporaries are inclined to believe that a farmer is not a genuine farmer unless he goes in his shirt-sleeves as well as in debt.

The incorporation of the footnotes, with the text in the telegraphic report of Hayne's sesqui-centennial, may be described as a freak of the lightning.

In Siberia, a wife can be bought for eight dogs. In Georgia, this would amount to the snug sum of eight thousand dollars.

The man that sends comic valentines should either be sent to the asylum at once, or treated for water on the brain.

Editor Moore, of Augusta, paid freight on a huge valentine to some station on the West Point road.

[THE SAVANNAH PUNCH-BOWL] is generally believed to be a bigger man than old "Sesqui" himself.

Information from Middle Georgia leads us to believe that mud-cats are beginning to run.

The floods in the west will be the means of giving charity a wide field.

Georgia proverb: The tree-frog cannot swallow the east wind.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THOMAS L. JAMES, of New York; Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and William Windom of Minnesota; how would they do for civil service commissioners? asked the Philadelphia Press.

True quality of what is left of the republican party seems to the Philadelphia Record, pretty well attested by the grade of statesmen it is sending to the United States senate. Even John A. Logan is growing to a condition of ripeness and tolerableness when compared with his new made associates from the transatlantic.

Mr. Chandler seems to the Manchester Union, to object to naval officers having anything to do with his department, not doubt because they are not up in high duties of machine politics. With this great naval hero is about it perhaps he had better do away with his marine and naval officers we have put in civil life. It is possible that they are not making good fighters, but very much better statesmen, which would appear to be a favorite attachment in certain quarters.

A call signed by well-known anti-monopolists in all parts of the country has been issued at Chicago for a delegate conference for the formation of a new party. The conference will be held in Chicago on July 4, on a basis of four representatives from each congressional district, four from each state, and one from the District of Columbia. The principles enunciated in the call are opposition to confederated monopoly, public lands and their respective states and submission to the building process as successfully practiced by the Pennsylvania monopoly ring. What wonder is it that the call should have been signed by such men as An Illinois congressman says: "McDonald and Morrison both stand on the Carlisle platform, and if these gentlemen can muster sufficient strength to defeat tariff legislation and thus make it an issue in 1884, they will have the game in their own hands. If the free trade element in the democratic party is strong enough to control the next national convention it will be strong enough to name a candidate from the west. Pendleton is a perfect idiot. David Davis is objectionable to the house. Hendricks has been tucked in his little grave for years. Thurman is too old to make a presidential candidate. Payne is an easily frightened man. This narrows the list down, and brings Morrison within range of the white house."

To make the absurdity of the question of free coal more apparent, as the New Haven Register says, the English excuse given by one New England senator for not voting in his favor. When asked why he opposed free coal, he said that the reason was that the Pennsylvania protectionists threatened to make a bad case of it. The senator supports all Pennsylvania's demands the Pennsylvania will go in and help knock down all the green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and also trimmed down each side and around the lower edge with a narrow pinked ruffle. Next are killed skirts of tweed, joined to jersey bodies of a monochrome color, with a scarf drapery of tweed, and entering the joining of skirt and bodice. Over the shoulders is a pelrine of the tweed, lined with sash the shade of the jersey. Lastly are the jaunty styles for young ladies who aspire to the natty and the picturesque. Here is a model of one of the latter description. The pattern is a plaid in light and dark green, with intersecting ballistics of dark cardinals. The skirt is arranged in three flounces. The first is made up in a number of different ways. First are those with a plain skirt, trimmed around the foot with a ruffling, pinked out on each edge, and over this skirt is to be worn a "redingote" of the same goods, fastened with gilt buttons, and

KEYNOTE.

South and Carolina for speak-
ence Cincinnati News.
February 12.—The Georgia repre-
sentative received a warning from
paper of that state. The At-
torney General should be de-
signed rather than a warning.
The Georgia representative re-
ceived a warning from the paper
of that state. The Attorney Gen-
eral should be designed rather than
a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

rather than a warning. The Geor-
gia representative received a warn-
ing from the paper of that state.
The Attorney General should be
designed rather than a warning.

Continued from First Page.

advance of two squares. The Union rail-
road company's tracks are under water for
several squares of the Union depot.
Many cars on Meridian St., near the depot,
are filled with water. The following private
telegram has been received from Jefferson-
ville, Indiana.

THE CITY IS FLOODED.

From two to twenty feet deep. Five thou-
sand people are homeless. Many have lost
all they had on earth. A large number of
cottages, in the lower part of the city, were
swept away, and hundreds of people are
quartered in the second stories, in
public buildings and in business houses.
Food is sent to them in skiffs. The scene of
suffering is appalling. It is still raining
and the river is rising. The loss will reach
over one million. People will have to leave
Lawrenceburg. No lives have been lost so
far as can be learned. The operator at
Lawrenceburg, Indiana, says: "The morning
the river rose 15 inches. Since morning we
have had heavy rain. Tanner's creek is very
high and it is still raining hard. The opera-
tor at Guilford, this side of Lawrenceburg, says:
"They are moving people out of Hardentown
as fast as possible. The rains will
raise the Miami and Whitewater and
they threaten to do much damage at
Lawrenceburg if the rain continues much
longer. A car load of provisions from Indi-
ana is reaching the people at Lawrenceburg
in tolerably good condition this morn-
ing."

NEW ALBANY'S LOSS.

NEW ALBANY, Indiana, February 14.—The
loss by the flood here is not less than a quarter
million dollars. The city has been almost
completely submerged. The farmers along the Ohio river suffer
greatly, many losing their entire crop. Six
hundred families are homeless, and many
are destitute. All manufactures are
stopped.

MADISON UNDER WATER.

MADISON, Ind., February 14.—The river is
rising one and a half inches per hour. Milton,
Kentucky, opposite Madison, is completely
submerged, not a house being visible from
the river. The water is being used to
anchor buildings. The water reaches to the
second floors of many buildings. Fulton, an
eastern suburb of this city, has been aban-
doned, and all of the front and extreme west-
ern sections of the city are under water.
Crowned creek has inundated the
city on the north. Springfield cemetery
is partially covered with water. It has rained hard since last night
and more rain is expected. The water
under Walnut street and a large part of the
town. The boat Hornet came from Carroll
town this morning for food for the sufferers.
The provisions in the stores there are ex-
hausted. The Western Union telegraph com-
pany is considering dangerous for people to re-
main even on the second floor. People on
Walnut street are preparing to move out.

STORM IN EUROPE.

The Exceptionally Severe Storm Which Has Visited
England This Week.

LONDON, February 14.—A heavy gale
scarcely less severe than the recent
hurricane, prevailed almost all over
England and Scotland on Friday night, in-
flicting immense damage to shipping, and
the entire coast and involving in some in-
stances loss of life. The advent of this storm
was preceded, in England, by heavy rain which
continued to fall incessantly until noon Mon-
day, causing serious floods, and in Scotland
by furious snow drifts, rendering the roads
impassable for trains or coaches, and com-
pletely breaking down telegraph communi-
cation.

EVIDENCES OF DISASTER.

The exceptional severity of the storm seems
to have been most felt on the shores of the
west of England. Port Crissa bay, St. Mary's,
showed that a brig had been dashed to pieces.
Nothing has been seen of the crew, and it is
feared that they have been drowned to man.
Signs of distress were seen on a vessel off
Lowestoft. The lifeboat went out, and re-
turned without seeing a vestige of the ship,
which evidently foundered with all hands.
On Saturday no train arrived or was re-
ported from the north. The train from Dalma-
hine and Dalnasparr, Transatlantic steamers
arriving in the Clyde report extremely
rough passages. The full strength of the gale
was experienced in the morning, and the
saturday, and many parts of the suburbs were
flooded yesterday. A house at Homerton was
unroofed by the force of the wind, the occu-
pants barely escaping with their lives. There
is hardly a storm in England so touched by
the effects of the storm, whether flood or wind,
the sudden condition of the land prevented
farmers sowing, while others had the seed
completely spoiled.

A WEST TENNESSEE OVERFLOW.

The Obian Out of Its Banks—Railroad Traffic Inter-
rupted.

MEMPHIS, February 14.—Through travel on the
Memphis, Paducah and Louisville railroad has
been temporarily suspended on this division of
the line, owing to the high water in the Obian,
which has flooded three miles of track to the depth of two
feet near Paducah Junction. The river at this point
is rising at the rate of an inch an hour, and is now
within seven feet seven inches of the extreme high
water of last spring.

THE PRIZE BEAUTY'S SUITS.

One of Her Lawyers Said by Forepaugh for Slander-
No End of Litigation.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.—The lawyers
here are discussing the suit brought by Adam
Forepaugh, the circus manager, against James
H. Heverly, lawyer. In one of the suits
brought by Louis Montague, the \$10,000 prize
of the Forepaugh show, Mr. Heverly, as
counsel for the beauty, made a ferocious at-
tack on Forepaugh's character, and Forepaugh
has brought a suit for slander. The question
to be determined is, how far a lawyer can go
in an address to the jury. Mr. Heverly an-
nounces his intention of bringing a counter
suit of some sort against Forepaugh.
As for the prize beauty suits, they have but
just begun. One has been tried, in which
she claims \$10,000 damages for the loss of her
tract, and got a verdict for \$150. The second
now pending, is for damages sustained by
falling from the back of an elephant. The
elephant reared, and the beauty took an un-
dignified tumble. After this it is supposed
that a suit for several weeks' salary, which
the beauty claims was not paid. Then there
is another one for \$10,000, the prize offered
for the handsomest woman. The prize was
never paid, and the beauty wants it. It is
proposed to delay these suits, if possible, so
as to have them tried while Forepaugh is on
the road with his circus and witnesses.

THE GOVERNOR GOES A WOOLING.

That's Why His Visit to His Old Home Has no Political
Significance.

BUFFALO, February 14.—The recent some-
what unexpected visit of Governor Cleveland
to this city (his home) is said by those who
are supposed to know, to be due to the desire
to back in the smiles of a fair one here, and
with whom the governor and next president
is entirely captivated. The governor said to
a reporter who had the temerity to interrupt
a charming tete a tete, "entirely without political significance."
The leading representatives of both political
parties called upon his excellency at a promi-
nent hotel here; but they were all disap-
pointed, for the answer was returned to
each that "the governor is engaged with a
lady." Several members of the press waited
for upwards of an hour for the governor,
and at last departed, as the mysterious
lady still held his attention. Wherever the
matter is mentioned, it is said that the gov-
ernor is occasionally a laugher, and generally
some witicism at Cleveland's expense.
Cleveland still maintains his private resi-
dence in the Wood block. He has for a neighbor
in this block M. Powers Fillmore, the son of
the late president. Millard Fillmore. The
two are bachelors and bosom friends.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

A NEW AND STRONG CABINET TO BE
READY SOON.

DeFreycinet Probably to be Again the Prime Minister
of France—The Expulsion of the President-
elect and the Legislature—Lamoureux Pro-
claimed the False Prophet, Etc.

Special to The Constitution.

PARIS, February 14.—The committee of the
chamber of deputies met to-day and consid-
ered the different bills relating to the pre-
sident. M. Waddington's proposal to annul
any prince found guilty of furthering pre-
tensions endangering the state was unanimously
rejected without debate. Senator Barbery's
measure rendering the prince liable to expulsion
by a decree of the president of the republic
was rejected by a vote of 6 to 5, and M.
Floquet's motion prohibiting the presence in
France or Algeria of any members of a former
French dynasty was adopted by a vote of 5 to
3. One of the members of the committee
withdrew before Floquet's proposal was voted
upon. M. Maricou, republican, was chosen
as the reporter of the committee.

M. De Freycinet had an interview to-day
with President Grevy, who will probably con-
sider the bill of the senate and president of
the chamber of deputies. M. Fallieres will
remain for some days at his post as president
of the council. Replying to a deputation of
merchants, representing 300,000 francs capital, President Grevy
promised to endeavor to relieve commerce
from the results of the frequent crises. The
majority of members of the chamber of de-
puties are opposed to the action of the commit-
tee on the bill of the senate and president of
the chamber of deputies. M. Floquet's motion
of the radical left, democratic union, and republican
union, have since held meetings and decided
to favor the passage of M. Barbery's proposal.
Paris, February 14.—The cabinet called to-
day to consider the bill of the senate and president
of the chamber of deputies. M. De Freycinet will
form a conciliatory cabinet, with M. Leon Say as minister
of finance; M. Constans, minister of the interior;
General Campanon, minister of war; Ad-
miral Courbet, minister of marine, and M.
Waldeck Rousseau as minister of justice.

GAS GONE UP.

Special to The Constitution.

PARIS, February 14.—Bourse announces the
failure of Compagnie Generale du Gas. The
capital of the company was 1,500,000 francs.
Special to The Constitution.

Special to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 14.—At the preliminary
meeting of the Irish parliamentary party to-
day to consider the action of the British govern-
ment in the case of the house of commons during
the session, over 20 persons were present. Parnell
was re-elected chairman. It was decided
that an amendment would be made to the
address in reply to the speech from throne, dealing with
the operations of the crimes act. Regret was
expressed at Healy's arrest. A further amend-
ment to address was resolved upon dealing
with the failure of the government to propose
a constitutional revision for Ireland. It was
decided to hold weekly meetings of the
party, and not to re-elect a parliamentary
committee.

DUBLIN, DECLARING LIVERPOOL.

PARIS, February 14.—The Official Gazette
contains a proclamation revoking the opera-
tion of the prevention of crimes act in the
county Louth and the county of Limerick.

LONDON, February 14.—A report of the
death of Archbishop McCabe of Dublin, was
printed in the Times this morning. It was
received from Rome, and the Times accepted
it as true. Inquiry to-day shows that the
archbishop was ill improving.

A LAND AND WATER CLUB.

Organizing a Club for Gentlemen who are Fond of
Land and Water Sports.

Mr. Maurice M. Minton has conceived the idea of
organizing a club which shall have for its object
the collection in one place in summer of gentle-
men interested in outdoor sports. It will be known
as the land and water club, and will have its club
house at Cryder's point, near Whitestone, at the
entrance to the Sound. The project is backed by
the members of the New York, Seawanhaka, At-
lantic, and other yacht clubs, and by a number of
gentlemen, cricketers and hunters. The club
will be open to members six months in the year,
and every facility will be offered for yachting,
rowing, riding, driving, hunting, tennis playing, and
other outdoor sports.

A MONEY-MAKING CHANCE.

The Co-operative Account in Stocks,
Grain, Petroleum, Etc. Shares only One Dollar
each. Large Monthly Profits. We refer
to subscribers who have realized from 50 to 200 per
cent on their investments in 30 days. Order
now, 25 cents a share, and same rate upward.
No delay. Accounts are formed every
week. Markets are now favorable. Money
and exchange rates are favorable. Informa-
tion furnished. MARKETS FAVORABLE.
Address: RICHARD BAKER, 45 Broad St. (Member
N. Y. Stock Co.), New York.

FOR SALE.

THE NEW AND COMPLETE 3 STORY BRICK
Building known as the
CENTRAL HOTEL

In the prosperous city of Spartanburg, S. C.
This property has a frontage on the public square
running back 225 feet, and contains 100,000
feet of building space. It is a three story
two upper stories are divided into 30 large and
well furnished rooms. Servants' rooms and kitchen
2 story brick rear building connected with a con-
crete apron covered way; large back yard en-
closed with a good fence, and can command
this property is first class and can command
an equal to its capacity. Titles guaranteed. No
deal to be sold cheap on easy terms. Apply
A. J. GWYN, 117
Foot State Exchange, Spartanburg, S. C.

COTTON SEED MEAL.

By Official Analysis, C. S. M. is found to con-
tain 41 parts of flesh, and 77 of fat-producing con-
stituents; whereas cow peas contain respectively only
25 and 60 parts.

As a FERTILIZER, C. S. M. is superior to Peruvian
Guano, containing richly in the three essentials—
Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash.

C. C. C. Cotton and Corn Compound; Genuine
Leonardshall Kainit; Dried Blood, Fish, Ground
Raw Bone, Dried Blood, S. Land Plaster,
C. S. M. and C.

GENUINE FLOATS.

product of the Due Atomizer, from highest grade of
Phosphate Rock, Dissolved Bone, highest grade.

AHSLEY PHOSPHATE CO.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF
BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES

IN THE WORLD.

The J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO.,

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity,
strength and wholesomeness. More economical
than the ordinary kind, and cannot be manu-
factured with the multitude of low test, short-
weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in
cans. Wholesale by Royall Bros., Atlanta, Ga.

Manhood Restored.

Victim of early impotence, causing Nervous De-
bility, Premature Decay, etc., having tried in vain
every known remedy, has discovered a simple means
of self-cure. He will send free to his fellow-
sufferers. Address: H. E. REEVE, 117 Broadway, New York.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely
adulterated with Alum and other harmful
drugs.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER

has been kept unchanged in all its original
purity and strength. The best evidence
of its safety and effectiveness is the fact of
its having received the highest testimonials
from the most eminent chemists in the
United States, who have analyzed it, from
its introduction to the present time. No
other powders show so good results by the
true test—the TEST OF THE OVEN.

STEEL & PRICE,
Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dr. Price's Cream
Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Patent
Flouring Machine, and Dr. Price's Patent
Flouring Machine.

HYMENAL.

BROOKS—GILLAM—Married, on the 12th inst
at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. L. M.
Gillam, No. 108 McDonough street, Rev. N. K.
Smith officiating. Mr. Will Brooks, of Waco, Texas,
and Miss Bessie Gillam.

OBITUARY.

LEA—At his late residence, 122 Simpson street, at
6 o'clock last night, of Dropsy of the Heart, W. W.
Lea, aged 41. Funeral at 2 o'clock to-day, from
Third Baptist Church, Jones' Avenue. Friends
and acquaintances invited to be present.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

J. R. MCKELDIN HAVING THIS DAY PUR-
CHASED J. W. ATKIN'S interest in the retail
shoe and hat business of Atkins, McKeldin & Co.,
we, the undersigned, will continue the business at
33 Peachtree street under the style and firm name of
McKeldin & Co.

H. M. MCKELDIN,
E. C. ATKINS,
J. R. MCKELDIN.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE
business of Atkins, McKeldin & Co., under the
same style and firm name of Atkins, McKeldin &
Co.

J. W. ATKINS,
H. M. MCKELDIN,
E. C. ATKINS.

Atlanta, Ga., February 14th, 1883.

MEANS' HIGH SCHOOL.

RESUMES EXERCISES ON THE 22d OF JANU-
ary, 1883, at 78 North Forsyth street, Atlanta,
Georgia; Greek, Latin, French, and English,
Tongues, naturally acquired. Special At-
tention given to Mathematics; Instruction in
Analytical Letter Writing, Composition, and
Reading given by Prof. W. F. MEANS, at
terms address

A LAND AND WATER CLUB.

Organizing a Club for Gentlemen who are Fond of
Land and Water Sports.

Mr. Maurice M. Minton has conceived the idea of
organizing a club which shall have for its object
the collection in one place in summer of gentle-
men interested in outdoor sports. It will be known
as the land and water club, and will have its club
house at Cryder's point, near Whitestone, at the
entrance to the Sound. The project is backed by
the members of the New York, Seawanhaka, At-
lantic, and other yacht clubs, and by a number of
gentlemen, cricketers and hunters. The club
will be open to members six months in the year,
and every facility will be offered for yachting,
rowing, riding, driving, hunting, tennis playing, and
other outdoor sports.

A MONEY-MAKING CHANCE.

The Co-operative Account in Stocks,
Grain, Petroleum, Etc. Shares only One Dollar
each. Large Monthly Profits. We refer
to subscribers who have realized from 50 to 200 per
cent on their investments in 30 days. Order
now, 25 cents a share, and same rate upward.
No delay. Accounts are formed every
week. Markets are now favorable. Money
and exchange rates are favorable. Informa-
tion furnished. MARKETS FAVORABLE.
Address: RICHARD BAKER, 45 Broad St. (Member
N. Y. Stock Co.), New York.

FOR SALE.

THE NEW AND COMPLETE 3 STORY BRICK
Building known as the
CENTRAL HOTEL

In the prosperous city of Spartanburg, S. C.
This property has a frontage on the public square
running back 225 feet, and contains 100,000
feet of building space. It is a three story
two upper stories are divided into 30 large and
well furnished rooms. Servants' rooms and kitchen
2 story brick rear building connected with a con-
crete apron covered way; large back yard en-
closed with a good fence, and can command
this property is first class and can command
an equal to its capacity. Titles guaranteed. No
deal to be sold cheap on easy terms. Apply
A. J. GWYN, 117
Foot State Exchange, Spartanburg, S. C.

COTTON SEED MEAL.

By Official Analysis, C. S. M. is found to con-
tain 41 parts of flesh, and 77 of fat-producing con-
stituents; whereas cow peas contain respectively only
25 and 60 parts.

As a FERTILIZER, C. S. M. is superior to Peruvian
Guano, containing richly in the three essentials—
Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash.

C. C. C. Cotton and Corn Compound; Genuine
Leonardshall Kainit; Dried Blood, Fish, Ground
Raw Bone, Dried Blood, S. Land Plaster,
C. S. M. and C.

GENUINE FLOATS.

product of the Due Atomizer, from highest grade of
Phosphate Rock, Dissolved Bone, highest grade.

AHSLEY PHOSPHATE CO.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF
BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES

IN THE WORLD.

The J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO.,

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity,
strength and wholesomeness. More economical
than the ordinary kind, and cannot be manu-
factured with the multitude of low test, short-
weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in
cans. Wholesale by Royall Bros., Atlanta, Ga.

Manhood Restored.

Victim of early impotence, causing Nervous De-
bility, Premature Decay, etc., having tried in vain
every known remedy, has discovered a simple means
of self-cure. He will send free to his fellow-
sufferers. Address: H. E. REEVE, 117 Broadway, New York.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely
adulterated with Alum and other harmful
drugs.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER

has been kept unchanged in all its original
purity and strength. The best evidence
of its safety and effectiveness is the fact of
its having received the highest testimonials
from the most eminent chemists in the
United States, who have analyzed it, from
its introduction to the present time. No
other powders show so good results by the
true test—the TEST OF THE OVEN.

STEEL & PRICE,
Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dr. Price's Cream
Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Patent
Flouring Machine, and Dr. Price's Patent
Flouring Machine.

HYMENAL.

BROOKS—GILLAM—Married, on the 12th inst
at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. L. M.
Gillam, No. 108 McDonough street, Rev. N. K.
Smith officiating. Mr. Will Brooks, of Waco, Texas,
and Miss Bessie Gillam.

OBITUARY.

LEA—At his late residence, 122 Simpson street, at
6 o'clock last night, of Dropsy of the Heart, W. W.
Lea, aged 41. Funeral at 2 o'clock to-day, from
Third Baptist Church, Jones' Avenue. Friends
and acquaintances invited to be present.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

8 PER CENT BONDS

8 PER CENT BONDS OF THE STATE OF
Georgia mature April 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886. For
each \$1,000 bond of any of the above class I will pay

\$1,040.

Parties holding will please communicate with me.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

OFFICE,

No. 10 East Alabama St.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE.

INSURE AGAINST FIRE!

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, \$200,000,000.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE INS. CO.

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, \$11,000,000.

The best attention given all applicants. No. 10

East Alabama street.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN, AGENT.

BANK

OF THE

STATE OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA.

CASH CAPITAL, \$100,000.00

SURPLUS FUND, \$20,000.00

STOCKHOLDERS (with uncumbers

property worth \$100,000,000) INDIV-

IDUALLY LIABLE.

Accounts solicited. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Lends on gold certificates and No. 1 paper, always

at reasonable rates.

J. W. GOLDSMITH & CO., BULK

MEALS, DRINKS, ETC. For current cash

prices we refer you to the Provision Markets in

this paper.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

ATLANTA, February 14, 1881.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

BID. Asked.

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

Ga. 6s, 100 108 Atlanta 7s, 100 110

The following is our statement of receipts and

disbursements for the month of February.

RECEIPTS.

By wagon 118

Air-Line Railroad 88

Georgia Railroad 81

Central Railroad 82

Western and Atlantic Railroad 76

Tenn. V. & G. 69

Georgia Pacific 133

Total 567

Receipts previously 123,163

Total 123,730

Grand total 124,297

Shipments to-day 468

Shipments previously 12,490

Total 12,958

Stock on hand 25,341

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts to-day 567

Same day last year 567

Showing an increase of 0

Receipts since September 123,730

Same time last year 117,768

Showing an increase of 11,962

NEW YORK, February 14—The Post's cotton

market report says: "Future deliveries meet with little

attention. After selling at the first sale, decline

of 1-100 they lost another 1-100 and then reacted.

Later in the day there was a further advance of

1-100. At the third call 200 bales February at 10.22

and 200 April at 10.44."

LIVERPOOL, February 14—Cotton dull and

easier; middling uplands 13-16; middling Orleans

5 1/2; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000;

receipts 15,000; American 14,000; upland 1,000; stock

dinner clause February and March delivery 5 1/4-6 1/4;

March and April delivery 5 1/4-6 1/4-6 1/4; April and

May delivery 5 1/4-6 1/4-6 1/4; May and June delivery

5 1/4-6 1/4-6 1/4; June and July delivery 5 1/4-6 1/4-6 1/4;

August and September delivery 5 1/4-6 1/4-6 1/4; August and Sep-

tember delivery 5 1/4-6 1/4-6 1/4; futures opened flat.

LIVERPOOL, February 14—3:30 p. m.—Middling

uplands 5 1/2; middling Orleans 5 1/2-5 1/2; sales of Amer-

ican 5,700 bales; upland 5,000 bales; middling clause Feb-

ruary and March delivery 5 1/4-6 1/4; June and July deliv-

ery 5 1/4-6 1/4-6 1/4; August and September delivery 5 1/4-6 1/4-6 1/4;

futures closed dull.

LIVERPOOL, February 14—4:00 p. m.—Uplands

low middling clause May and June delivery 5 1/4-6 1/4;

5 1/4-6 1/4; June and July delivery 5 1/4-6 1/4-6 1/4; August and Sep-

tember delivery 5 1/4-6 1/4-6 1/4; futures closed dull.

NEW YORK, February 14—Cotton quiet; middling

uplands 10 1/2; middling Orleans 10 1/2-10 1/2; sales 514

bales; net receipts 1,570; gross 5,013; cotton held

net receipts 24,011; exports to Great Britain 1,571;

to continent 1,368.

BALTIMORE, February 14—Cotton steady; mid-

dling 10 1/2; low middling 9 1/2; good ordinary 8 1/2; net

receipts 1,570; gross 5,013; cotton held net receipts

24,011; exports to Great Britain 1,571; to continent

1,368.

BALTIMORE, February 14—Cotton steady; mid-

dling 10 1/2; low middling 9 1/2; good ordinary 8 1/2; net

receipts 1,570; gross 5,013; cotton held net receipts

24,011; exports to Great Britain 1,571; to continent

1,368.

BALTIMORE, February 14—Cotton steady; mid-

dling 10 1/2; low middling 9 1/2; good ordinary 8 1/2; net

receipts 1,570; gross 5,013; cotton held net receipts

24,011; exports to Great Britain 1,571; to continent

1,368.

BALTIMORE, February 14—Cotton steady; mid-

dling 10 1/2; low middling 9 1/2; good ordinary 8 1/2; net

receipts 1,570; gross 5,013; cotton held net receipts

24,011; exports to Great Britain 1,571; to continent

1,368.

BALTIMORE, February 14—Cotton steady; mid-

dling 10 1/2; low middling 9 1/2; good ordinary 8 1/2; net

receipts 1,570; gross 5,013; cotton held net receipts

24,011; exports to Great Britain 1,571; to continent

1,368.

BALTIMORE, February 14—Cotton steady; mid-

dling 10 1/2; low middling 9 1/2; good ordinary 8 1/2; net

receipts 1,570; gross 5,013; cotton held net receipts

24,011; exports to Great Britain 1,571; to continent

ing and no demand. Syrup—Good demand for New

Orleans syrup; choice 60; strictly prime 55 1/2;

prime 50 1/2; common 45 1/2. Tea—Black 40 1/2;

green 40 1/2; nutmeg 5 1/2; cloves 5 1/2; allspice

1 1/2; cinnamon 2 1/2; sugar 50; ginger 10;

mace 2 1/2; pepper 18. Cracker—Milk 8; Boston

butter 1 1/2; pearl butter 1 1/2; X soda 1 1/2; XX do

1 1/2; XX do 1 1/2; XX cream 1 1/2; lemon 1 1/2; ginger

cakes 1 1/2; nutmeg 5 1/2; cloves 5 1/2; allspice

1 1/2; cinnamon 2 1/2; sugar 50; ginger 10;

mace 2 1/2; pepper 18. Cracker—Milk 8; Boston

butter 1 1/2; pearl butter 1 1/2; X soda 1 1/2; XX do

1 1/2; XX do 1 1/2; XX cream 1 1/2; lemon 1 1/2; ginger

cakes 1 1/2; nutmeg 5 1/2; cloves 5 1/2; allspice

1 1/2; cinnamon 2 1/2; sugar 50; ginger 10;

mace 2 1/2; pepper 18. Cracker—Milk 8; Boston

butter 1 1/2; pearl butter 1 1/2; X soda 1 1/2; XX do

1 1/2; XX do 1 1/2; XX cream 1 1/2; lemon 1 1/2; ginger

cakes 1 1/2; nutmeg 5 1/2; cloves 5 1/2; allspice

1 1/2; cinnamon 2 1/2; sugar 50; ginger 10;

mace 2 1/2; pepper 18. Cracker—Milk 8; Boston

butter 1 1/2; pearl butter 1 1/2; X soda 1 1/2; XX do

1 1/2; XX do 1 1/2; XX cream 1 1/2; lemon 1 1/2; ginger

cakes 1 1/2; nutmeg 5 1/2; cloves 5 1/2; allspice

1 1/2; cinnamon 2 1/2; sugar 50; ginger 10;

mace 2 1/2; pepper 18. Cracker—Milk 8; Boston

butter 1 1/2; pearl butter 1 1/2; X soda 1 1/2; XX do

1 1/2; XX do 1 1/2; XX cream 1 1/2; lemon 1 1/2; ginger

cakes 1 1/2; nutmeg 5 1/2; cloves 5 1/2; allspice

1 1/2; cinnamon 2 1/2; sugar 50; ginger 10;

mace 2 1/2; pepper 18. Cracker—Milk 8; Boston

butter 1 1/2; pearl butter 1 1/2; X soda 1 1/2; XX do

1 1/2; XX do 1 1/2; XX cream 1 1/2; lemon 1 1/2; ginger

cakes 1 1/2; nutmeg 5 1/2; cloves 5 1/2; allspice

1 1/2; cinnamon 2 1/2; sugar 50; ginger 10;

mace 2 1/2; pepper 18. Cracker—Milk 8; Boston

butter 1 1/2; pearl butter 1 1/2; X soda 1 1/2; XX do

1 1/2; XX do 1 1/2; XX cream 1 1/2; lemon 1 1/2; ginger

cakes 1 1/2; nutmeg 5 1/2; cloves 5 1/2; allspice

1 1/2; cinnamon 2 1/2; sugar 50; ginger 10;

mace 2 1/2; pepper 18. Cracker—Milk 8; Boston

butter 1 1/2; pearl butter 1 1/2; X soda 1 1/2; XX do

1 1/2; XX do 1 1/2; XX cream 1 1/2; lemon 1 1/2; ginger

cakes 1 1/2; nutmeg 5 1/2; cloves 5 1/2; allspice

1 1/2; cinnamon 2 1/2; sugar 50; ginger 10;

mace 2 1/2; pepper 18. Cracker—Milk 8; Boston

butter 1 1/2; pearl butter 1 1/2; X soda 1 1/2; XX do

1 1/2; XX do 1 1/2; XX cream 1 1/2; lemon 1 1/2; ginger

cakes 1 1/2; nutmeg 5 1/2; cloves 5 1/2; allspice

1 1/2; cinnamon 2 1/2; sugar 50; ginger 10;

mace 2 1/2; pepper 18. Cracker—Milk 8; Boston

butter 1 1/2; pearl butter 1 1/2; X soda 1 1/2; XX do

1 1/2; XX do 1 1/2; XX cream 1 1/2; lemon 1 1/2; ginger

cakes 1 1/2; nutmeg 5 1/2; cloves 5 1/2; allspice

1 1/2; cinnamon 2 1/2; sugar 50; ginger 10;

mace 2 1/2; pepper 18. Cracker—Milk 8; Boston

butter 1 1/2; pearl butter 1 1/2; X soda 1 1/2; XX do

1 1/2; XX do 1 1/2; XX cream 1 1/2; lemon 1 1/2; ginger

cakes 1 1/2; nutmeg 5 1/2; cloves 5 1/2; allspice

1 1/2; cinnamon 2 1/2; sugar 50; ginger 10;

mace 2 1/2; pepper 18. Cracker—Milk 8; Boston

butter 1 1/2; pearl butter 1 1/2; X soda 1 1/2; XX do

1 1/2; XX do 1 1/2; XX cream 1 1/2; lemon 1 1/2; ginger

cakes 1 1/2; nutmeg 5 1/2; cloves 5 1/2; allspice

1 1/2; cinnamon 2 1/2; sugar 50; ginger 10;

mace 2 1/2; pepper 18. Cracker—Milk 8; Boston

butter 1 1/2; pearl butter 1 1/2; X soda 1 1/2; XX do

1 1/2; XX do 1 1/2; XX cream 1 1/2; lemon 1 1/2; ginger

cakes 1 1/2; nutmeg 5 1/2; cloves 5 1/2; allspice

1 1/2; cinnamon 2 1/2; sugar 50; ginger 10;

mace 2 1/2; pepper 18. Cracker—Milk 8; Boston

butter 1 1/2; pearl butter 1 1/2; X soda 1 1/2; XX do

1 1/2; XX do 1 1/2; XX cream 1 1/2; lemon 1 1/2; ginger

cakes 1 1/2; nutmeg 5 1/2; cloves 5 1/2; allspice

1 1/2; cinnamon 2 1/2; sugar 50; ginger 10;

